

Jan 16, 2020

SEAN F. McAVOY, CLERK

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

CATINA S.,

Plaintiff,

v.

ANDREW M. SAUL,
COMMISSIONER OF SOCIAL
SECURITY,¹

Defendant.

No. 1:19-CV-03033-JTR

ORDER GRANTING
DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR
SUMMARY JUDGMENT

BEFORE THE COURT are cross-motions for summary judgment. ECF Nos. 12, 13. Attorney Christopher H. Dellert represents Catina S. (Plaintiff); Special Assistant United States Attorney Franco L. Becia represents the Commissioner of Social Security (Defendant). The parties have consented to proceed before a magistrate judge. ECF No. 7. After reviewing the administrative record and the briefs filed by the parties, the Court **DENIES** Plaintiff's Motion for

¹Andrew M. Saul is now the Commissioner of the Social Security Administration. Accordingly, the Court substitutes Andrew M. Saul as the Defendant and directs the Clerk to update the docket sheet. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 25(d).

1 Summary Judgment and **GRANTS** Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment.

2 **JURISDICTION**

3 Plaintiff filed an application for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) on
4 August 17, 2016. Tr. 103. She alleged her disability began on January 1, 2013, Tr.
5 239, due to mental problems, a loss of appetite, bowel complication, and back
6 problems, Tr. 308. The application was denied initially and upon reconsideration.
7 Tr. 138-41, 148-54. Administrative Law Judge (ALJ) Lawrence Lee held a
8 hearing on June 1, 2018 and heard testimony from Plaintiff and vocational expert
9 Tosha Adams. Tr. 56-102. The ALJ issued an unfavorable decision on July 3,
10 2018. Tr. 14-24. The Appeals Council denied review on December 20, 2018. Tr.
11 1-4. The ALJ's July 3, 2018 decision became the final decision of the
12 Commissioner, which is appealable to the district court pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §§
13 405(g), 1383(c). Plaintiff filed this action for judicial review on February 20,
14 2019. ECF No. 1.

15 **STATEMENT OF FACTS**

16 The facts of the case are set forth in the administrative hearing transcript, the
17 ALJ's decision, and the briefs of the parties. They are only briefly summarized
18 here.

19 Plaintiff was 43 years old at the date of application. Tr. 239. Plaintiff
20 reported that the highest grade she completed was the eleventh, and that she had
21 attended special education classes. Tr. 309. Her reported work history includes
22 the jobs of sandwich artist, in home specialist, waitress, and cashier. Tr. 260.
23 When applying for benefits Plaintiff reported that she stopped working on July 1,
24 2013 because of her conditions. Tr. 308.

25 **STANDARD OF REVIEW**

26 The ALJ is responsible for determining credibility, resolving conflicts in
27 medical testimony, and resolving ambiguities. *Andrews v. Shalala*, 53 F.3d 1035,
28 1039 (9th Cir. 1995). The Court reviews the ALJ's determinations of law de novo,

1 deferring to a reasonable interpretation of the statutes. *McNatt v. Apfel*, 201 F.3d
2 1084, 1087 (9th Cir. 2000). The decision of the ALJ may be reversed only if it is
3 not supported by substantial evidence or if it is based on legal error. *Tackett v.*
4 *Apfel*, 180 F.3d 1094, 1097 (9th Cir. 1999). Substantial evidence is defined as
5 being more than a mere scintilla, but less than a preponderance. *Id.* at 1098. Put
6 another way, substantial evidence is such relevant evidence as a reasonable mind
7 might accept as adequate to support a conclusion. *Richardson v. Perales*, 402
8 U.S. 389, 401 (1971). If the evidence is susceptible to more than one rational
9 interpretation, the court may not substitute its judgment for that of the ALJ.
10 *Tackett*, 180 F.3d at 1097. If substantial evidence supports the administrative
11 findings, or if conflicting evidence supports a finding of either disability or non-
12 disability, the ALJ's determination is conclusive. *Sprague v. Bowen*, 812 F.2d
13 1226, 1229-30 (9th Cir. 1987). Nevertheless, a decision supported by substantial
14 evidence will be set aside if the proper legal standards were not applied in
15 weighing the evidence and making the decision. *Browner v. Secretary of Health*
16 *and Human Services*, 839 F.2d 432, 433 (9th Cir. 1988).

17 SEQUENTIAL EVALUATION PROCESS

18 The Commissioner has established a five-step sequential evaluation process
19 for determining whether a person is disabled. 20 C.F.R. § 416.920(a); *see Bowen*
20 *v. Yuckert*, 482 U.S. 137, 140-42 (1987). In steps one through four, the burden of
21 proof rests upon the claimant to establish a prima facie case of entitlement to
22 disability benefits. *Tackett*, 180 F.3d at 1098-99. This burden is met once the
23 claimant establishes that physical or mental impairments prevent her from
24 engaging in her previous occupations. 20 C.F.R. § 416.920(a)(4). If the claimant
25 cannot do her past relevant work, the ALJ proceeds to step five, and the burden
26 shifts to the Commissioner to show (1) the claimant can make an adjustment to
27 other work, and (2) the claimant can perform specific jobs that exist in the national
28 economy. *Batson v. Comm'r of Soc. Sec. Admin.*, 359 F.3d 1190, 1193-94 (9th

1 Cir. 2004). If the claimant cannot make an adjustment to other work in the
2 national economy, she is found “disabled.” 20 C.F.R. § 416.920(a)(4)(v).

3 **ADMINISTRATIVE DECISION**

4 On July 3, 2018, the ALJ issued a decision finding Plaintiff was not disabled
5 as defined in the Social Security Act from August 17, 2016 through the date of the
6 decision.

7 At step one, the ALJ found Plaintiff had not engaged in substantial gainful
8 activity since August 17, 2016, the date of application. Tr. 16.

9 At step two, the ALJ determined that Plaintiff had the following severe
10 impairments: depression and back pain. Tr. 16.

11 At step three, the ALJ found that Plaintiff did not have an impairment or
12 combination of impairments that met or medically equaled the severity of one of
13 the listed impairments. Tr. 16.

14 At step four, the ALJ assessed Plaintiff’s residual function capacity and
15 determined she could perform a range of light work with the following limitations:

16 She can lift and carry up to 20 lbs occasionally, and 10 lbs frequently;
17 she can sit up to 6-hours, stand up to 6-hours, and walk up to up to 6-
18 hours in an 8-hour workday; she can push and pull within the weight
19 limits described for lifting and carrying; she can frequently climb ramps
20 and stairs, and occasionally ladders, ropes, or scaffolds; she can
21 frequently balance, and occasionally stoop, kneel crouch, and crawl;
22 she can tolerate up to loud noise; and she is limited to performing
23 simple, routine tasks. She also must use the restroom four times per day
24 for 5-10 minutes at a time during each restroom break.

25 Tr. 18. The ALJ identified Plaintiff’s past relevant work as sandwich maker, bread
26 baker, informal waitress, and cashier II and found that she could perform her past
27 relevant work as a cashier II. Tr. 22.

28 As an alternative to an unfavorable decision at step four, the ALJ made a
step five determination that, considering Plaintiff’s age, education, work

1 experience and residual functional capacity, and based on the testimony of the
2 vocational expert, there were other jobs that exist in significant numbers in the
3 national economy Plaintiff could perform, including the jobs of racker, produce
4 weigher, and sock ironer. Tr. 24. The ALJ concluded Plaintiff was not under a
5 disability within the meaning of the Social Security Act from August 17, 2016,
6 through the date of the ALJ's decision. *Id.*

7 **ISSUES**

8 The question presented is whether substantial evidence supports the ALJ's
9 decision denying benefits and, if so, whether that decision is based on proper legal
10 standards. Plaintiff contends the ALJ erred by (1) failing to address Plaintiff's
11 migraines at step two, (2) failing to properly weigh Plaintiff's symptom statements,
12 and (3) failing to properly weigh the medical opinions in the record.

13 **DISCUSSION**

14 **1. Step Two**

15 Plaintiff argues that the ALJ erred by failing to address Plaintiff's migraines
16 at step two. ECF No. 13 at 4-8.

17 The step-two analysis is "a de minimis screening device used to dispose of
18 groundless claims." *Webb v. Barnhart*, 433 F.3d 683, 687 (9th Cir. 2005). An
19 impairment is "not severe" if it does not "significantly limit" the ability to conduct
20 "basic work activities." 20 C.F.R. § 416.922(a). Basic work activities are
21 "abilities and aptitudes necessary to do most jobs." 20 C.F.R. § 416.922(b).

22 To show a severe impairment, the claimant must first establish the existence
23 of a medically determinable impairment by providing medical evidence consisting
24 of signs, symptoms, and laboratory findings; the claimant's own statement of
25 symptoms, a diagnosis, or a medical opinion is not sufficient to establish the
26 existence of an impairment. 20 C.F.R. § 416.921. "[O]nce a claimant has shown
27 that [she] suffers from a medically determinable impairment, [she] next has the
28 burden of proving that these impairments and their symptoms affect [her] ability to

1 perform basic work activities.” *Edlund v. Massanari*, 253 F.3d 1152, 1159-60 (9th
2 Cir. 2001). At step two, the burden of proof is squarely on the Plaintiff to establish
3 the existence of any medically determinable impairment and that such impairment
4 is severe. *Tackett*, 180 F.3d at 1098-99 (In steps one through four, the burden of
5 proof rests upon the claimant to establish a prima facie case of entitlement to
6 disability benefits.).

7 The ALJ’s decision did not address Plaintiff’s migraines. Tr. 14-24.
8 However, Plaintiff did not allege headaches or migraines when applying for
9 benefits, and Plaintiff did not meet her burden of proof that the migraines were a
10 medically determinable impairment.

11 When applying for benefits, Plaintiff did not include migraines or headaches
12 as a condition that limited her ability to work. Tr. 308. When requesting
13 Reconsideration in December of 2016, her attorney stated that “Her migraines
14 average 1 to 2 times a week. She is usually down and out for about 5 hours.” Tr.
15 320. She completed a Function Report stating that she experienced “Headaches –
16 Migraines.” Tr. 326. In January of 2017, Plaintiff completed a Headache
17 Questionnaire detailing the severity and frequency of her headaches. Tr. 337-38.
18 She stated that she was currently only taking Aleve for her headaches, and she had
19 last been to a doctor for the headaches back in April of 2014. Tr. 338. When
20 requesting a hearing, her attorney stated that “Her migraines average 1 to 2 times a
21 week requiring laying down for about 5 hours each time.” Tr. 347. However,
22 these statements to Social Security do not establish the existence of a medically
23 determinable impairment. *See* 20 C.F.R. § 416.921.

24 Likewise, the medical records only contain statements from Plaintiff
25 regarding her migraines. On August 15, 2012, she told John Colver, PA-C that she
26 had “been on several different medications for headaches throughout the years,
27 noting naproxen, and Fiorinal in particular.” Tr. 388. He diagnosed her with
28 chronic headaches, prescribed naproxen and instructed her to follow up in six

1 weeks to review the effectiveness of treatment. Tr. 390. However, Plaintiff did
2 not follow up with Mr. Colver. In her April 2014 psychological evaluation, she
3 reported headaches occurred “3-4 times a week due to stress and lack of sleep.”
4 Tr. 376. During her psychological evaluation in February of 2016, she reported
5 that “[s]he gets headaches a couple times a week.” Tr. 431. In the records from
6 Qliance Medical Group, one of her current problems is listed as “Migraine without
7 aura, not interactable, without status migrainosus.” Tr. 458. On October 26, 2016,
8 she reported to Louise Boxill, ARNP that she experienced migraines and was
9 previously treated with trigger point injections in the shoulder and the base of the
10 neck, but the headaches were worse after a week. Tr. 462. She also reported that
11 the headaches were accompanied with vomiting and difficulty lifting her head. *Id.*
12 Despite seeking treatment for other impairments, such as IBS, anxiety, and
13 depression, Plaintiff did not seek additional treatment for migraines and did not
14 request additional medication to help manage the migraines after the initial
15 prescription of naproxen. Tr. 458-512. Her self-reports of experiencing headaches
16 on limited occasions throughout the record are not sufficient to establish the
17 existence of a medically determinable impairment. *See* 20 C.F.R. § 416.921.

18 Plaintiff alleges that the ALJ erred by failing to discuss Plaintiff’s migraines,
19 regardless of whether or not they were considered severe. ECF No. 14 at 2-5.
20 However, Plaintiff was first required to establish the existence of a medically
21 determinable impairment by providing medical evidence consisting of signs,
22 symptoms, and laboratory findings. *See* 20 C.F.R. § 416.921. Her own statements
23 of symptoms, a diagnosis, or a medical opinion are not sufficient to establish the
24 existence of an impairment. *Id.* Therefore, the ALJ was not required to discuss the
25 migraines at step two or throughout the record.

26 **2. Plaintiff’s Symptom Statements**

27 Plaintiff contests the ALJ’s determination that Plaintiff’s symptom
28 statements associated with her emotional impairments were unreliable. ECF No.

12 at 8-13.²

It is generally the province of the ALJ to make determinations regarding the reliability of Plaintiff's symptom statements, *Andrews*, 53 F.3d at 1039, but the ALJ's findings must be supported by specific cogent reasons, *Rashad v. Sullivan*, 903 F.2d 1229, 1231 (9th Cir. 1990). Absent affirmative evidence of malingering, the ALJ's reasons for rejecting the claimant's testimony must be "specific, clear and convincing." *Smolen v. Chater*, 80 F.3d 1273, 1281 (9th Cir. 1996); *Lester v. Chater*, 81 F.3d 821, 834 (9th Cir. 1995). "General findings are insufficient: rather the ALJ must identify what testimony is not credible and what evidence undermines the claimant's complaints." *Lester*, 81 F.3d at 834.

The ALJ found Plaintiff's statements concerning the intensity, persistence, and limiting effects of her symptoms to be "not entirely consistent with the medical evidence and other evidence in the record." Tr. 19. Specifically, the ALJ found that (1) there was very minimal medical treatment, (2) Plaintiff's treating provider found her able to work; and (3) Plaintiff did not take her medications as prescribed. Tr. 20-21.

A. Medical Treatment

The ALJ's first reason for rejecting Plaintiff's symptom statements, that there was very minimal evidence of medical treatment, is specific, clear and convincing.

Unexplained or inadequately explained reasons for failing to seek medical treatment casts doubt on a claimant's subjective complaints. *Fair v. Bowen*, 885

²The ALJ determined that Plaintiff's symptom statements concerning both her physical and mental health were unreliable. Tr. 20. Plaintiff only challenged the ALJ's treatment of her reported emotional symptoms. ECF No. 12 at 8-10. The Court addresses the ALJ's rejection of all Plaintiff's symptom statements for clarity.

1 F.2d 597, 603 (9th Cir. 1989). Here, Plaintiff alleged disability beginning January
2 1, 2013. Tr. 239. She failed to seek treatment between August 2012, Tr. 388-91
3 (an evaluation for GAU benefits), and May of 2014, Tr. 414-19 (in the emergency
4 department for low back pain). Plaintiff was then seen at the hospital for an acute
5 respiratory infection in July of 2014. Tr. 403-07. And she received a
6 psychological evaluation in February of 2016 as a part of her application for
7 benefits from the State of Washington. Tr. 431-35. However, she did not seek
8 treatment for the impairments associated with her disability until October of 2016.
9 Tr. 462-67.

10 The ALJ found that years of going without treatment for her impairments
11 demonstrates that her symptoms were not as severe as alleged. Tr. 20. Plaintiff
12 argues that the ALJ failed to make an inquiry into why Plaintiff went long periods
13 without treatment. ECF No. 12 at 11. The ALJ is to consider the Plaintiff's
14 proffered reasons for failing to seek treatment. *Trevizo v. Berryhill*, 871 F.3d 664,
15 680 (9th Cir. 2017); *Gamble v. Chater*, 68 F.3d 319, 321 (9th Cir. 1995).
16 However, Plaintiff failed to proffer a reason she did not seek treatment. *See Fair*,
17 885 at 603 ("While there are any number of good reasons for not doing so . . . a
18 claimant's failure to assert one, or a finding by the ALJ that the proffered reason is
19 not believable, can cast doubt on the sincerity of the claimant's pain testimony.").
20 Nowhere in the record or in her briefing before this Court did Plaintiff provide a
21 reason to explain her lack of treatment. ECF Nos. 12 at 11; 14 at 5. Therefore, the
22 ALJ's reason for rejecting Plaintiff's symptom statements is supported by
23 substantial evidence and meets the specific, clear and convincing standard.

24 **B. Treating Provider's Opinion**

25 The ALJ's second reason for rejecting Plaintiff's symptom statements, that
26 her treating provider "indicate[d] that the claimant is not [too] disabled to work,"
27 Tr. 20, is specific, clear and convincing.

28 The evaluation of a claimant's symptom statements and their resulting

1 limitations relies, in part, on the assessment of the medical evidence. See 20
2 C.F.R. § 416.929(c) (“we consider all of the available evidence from your medical
3 sources and nonmedical sources about how your symptoms affect you.”); S.S.R.
4 16-3p. Here, Plaintiff’s treating physician, Victor Sobolewski, D.O., consistently
5 found that “[t]he patient[’]s Karnofsky scale value is 80. Defined as able to work;
6 normal activity with effort; some signs or symptoms of disease. Overall intensity
7 and frequency of services are driven by [t]he patient’s overall frailty.” Tr. 495,
8 499, 503. The ALJ noted that the “Karnofsky Performance Status Scale was not
9 controlling over disability under the Social Security Act,” but that it was an
10 accepted metric within the medical field to gauge a patient’s overall functioning.
11 Tr. 20. Here, a functioning level that is not work preclusive is inconsistent with
12 Plaintiff’s reported severity of symptoms. Therefore, the ALJ’s reason for
13 rejecting Plaintiff’s symptom statements is supported by substantial evidence and
14 meets the specific, clear and convincing standard.

15 **C. Failure to Take Medications**

16 The ALJ’s third reason for rejecting Plaintiff’s symptom statements, that she
17 failed to take her medications as prescribed, is not specific, clear and convincing.

18 An ALJ can reject a Plaintiff’s testimony for failing to take their medication.
19 *Macri v. Chater*, 93 F.3d 540, 544 (9th Cir. 1996) (finding the ALJ’s decision to
20 reject the claimant’s subjective pain testimony was supported by the fact that
21 claimant was not taking pain medication). Here the ALJ found that despite
22 Plaintiff alleging severe mental health symptoms she did not take her Celexa as
23 prescribed. Plaintiff was prescribed Celexa to treat her anxiety and depression. Tr.
24 493, 495, 497. At the hearing, Plaintiff testified that she did not take the Celexa
25 because it caused stomach problems, nausea, and migraines. Tr. 90-91. However,
26 she did not report this to her provider and she did not request additional assistance
27 in addressing her symptoms, such as different medication. Instead, she refused
28 ///

1 entry to Dr. Sobolewski in her final appointment in February of 2018. Tr. 493.³
2 She then failed to seek any additional treatment prior to her June of 2018 hearing.
3 The Ninth Circuit has found that it is a questionable practice to chastise one with a
4 mental impairment for the exercise of poor judgment in seeking rehabilitation.
5 *Nguyen v. Chater*, 100 F.3d 1462, 1465 (9th Cir. 1996). Therefore, considering the
6 limited amount of time between Plaintiff starting her prescription and the hearing
7 testimony, this does not meet the specific, clear and convincing standard.
8 However, any error resulting from this reason not meeting the required standard
9 would be harmless because the ALJ has provided other sufficient reasons to reject
10 Plaintiff's symptom statements. *Tommasetti v. Astrue*, 533 F.3d 1035, 1038 (9th
11 Cir. 2008) (an error is harmless when "it is clear from the record that the . . . error
12 was inconsequential to the ultimate nondisability determination").

13 In conclusion, the ALJ provided specific, clear and convincing reasons to
14 support his determination rejecting Plaintiff's symptom statements. *See Carmickle*
15 *v. Comm., Soc. Sec. Admin.*, 533 F.3d 1155, 1163 (9th Cir. 2008) (upholding an
16 adverse credibility finding where the ALJ provided four reasons to discredit the
17 claimant, two of which were invalid); *Batson*, 359 F.3d at 1197 (affirming a
18 credibility finding where one of several reasons was unsupported by the record).

19 **3. Medical Opinions**

20 Plaintiff argues the ALJ failed to properly consider and weigh the medical
21 opinions expressed by Alyssa Ruddell, Ph.D. ECF No. 12 at 13-16.

22 In weighing medical source opinions, the ALJ should distinguish between
23

24 ³The ALJ represents that Plaintiff was refused entrance into Dr.
25 Sobolewski's clinic. Tr. 20. However, Dr. Sobolewski was treating Plaintiff in her
26 home. Tr. 495. Therefore, the "Entry Refused" notation on February 2, 2018 is
27 consistent with Plaintiff refusing treatment by Dr. Sobolewski in her home. Tr.
28 493.

1 three different types of physicians: (1) treating physicians, who actually treat the
2 claimant; (2) examining physicians, who examine but do not treat the claimant;
3 and, (3) nonexamining physicians who neither treat nor examine the claimant.
4 *Lester*, 81 F.3d at 830. The ALJ should give more weight to the opinion of a
5 treating physician than to the opinion of an examining physician. *Orn v. Astrue*,
6 495 F.3d 625, 631 (9th Cir. 2007). Likewise, the ALJ should give more weight to
7 the opinion of an examining physician than to the opinion of a nonexamining
8 physician. *Id.*

9 When an examining physician's opinion is not contradicted by another
10 physician, the ALJ may reject the opinion only for "clear and convincing" reasons,
11 and when an examining physician's opinion is contradicted by another physician,
12 the ALJ is required to provide "specific and legitimate reasons" to reject the
13 opinion. *Lester*, 81 F.3d at 830-31. The specific and legitimate standard can be
14 met by the ALJ setting out a detailed and thorough summary of the facts and
15 conflicting clinical evidence, stating his interpretation thereof, and making
16 findings. *Magallanes v. Bowen*, 881 F.2d 747, 751 (9th Cir. 1989). The ALJ is
17 required to do more than offer his conclusions, he "must set forth his
18 interpretations and explain why they, rather than the doctors', are correct."
19 *Embrey v. Bowen*, 849 F.2d 418, 421-22 (9th Cir. 1988).

20 On April 21, 2014, Dr. Ruddell completed a Psychological/Psychiatric
21 Evaluation form for the Washington Department of Social and Health Services
22 (DSHS). Tr. 376-80. She diagnosed Plaintiff with Insomnia with mental/medical
23 comorbidity, anxiety disorder, somatic symptom disorder with persistent pain, and
24 cannabis use disorder. Tr. 377. She opined that Plaintiff had marked limitations in
25 six of the thirteen basic work activities and a moderate limitation in an additional
26 six basic work activities. Tr. 378. She opined that these limitations would persist
27 with available treatment for twelve to eighteen months. *Id.*

28 On February 1, 2016 Dr. Ruddell completed a second

1 Psychological/Psychiatric Evaluation form for DSHS. Tr. 431-35. She diagnosed
2 Plaintiff with anxiety disorder and major depressive disorder. Tr. 432. She again
3 opined that Plaintiff had marked limitations in six of the thirteen basic work
4 activities and a moderate limitation in an additional six basic work activities. Tr.
5 433. She further opined that these limitations would persist with available
6 treatment for 12 months. *Id.*

7 Victor Sobolewski, D.O., who was treating Plaintiff for her anxiety and
8 depression, repeatedly found Plaintiff able to work. Tr. 495, 499, 503. Therefore,
9 Dr. Ruddell's more limited opinions were contradicted, and the ALJ was required
10 to provide specific and legitimate reasons to reject the opinions.

11 The ALJ assigned these opinions "little weight" because Plaintiff's
12 presentation at the evaluations did not accurately represent her mental functioning
13 throughout the alleged disability period. An ALJ's finding that the claimant
14 exaggerated symptoms and that the provider was not aware of the exaggeration is a
15 specific and legitimate reason to reject the provider's opinion. *Edlund*, 253 F.3d at
16 1157.

17 First, the ALJ noted that Plaintiff made inconsistent statements to Dr.
18 Ruddell. In the April of 2014 evaluation Dr. Ruddell stated that Plaintiff "spends
19 time with no one. Participation in organized social activities: church 'as many
20 times as I can.'" Tr. 21 *citing* Tr. 377. In the February of 2016 evaluation,
21 Plaintiff reported she spent time with people, but not in organized social activities.
22 *Id. referring to* Tr. 432 ("She spends time with 'people.' No participation in
23 organized social activities.). The ALJ also referred to Plaintiff's testimony that she
24 spends time with her grandchildren and her foster mother. *Id. referring to* Tr. 77-
25 78, 87-88. These inconsistent statements demonstrate that Plaintiff was less than
26 forthcoming to Dr. Ruddell regarding her functional abilities.

27 Second, the ALJ found that Plaintiff had a robust range of daily activities
28 including going to the library, using the bus for transportation, walking to various

1 locations, being able to find locations with the use of GPS, and performing
2 household chores. Tr. 21. The ALJ failed to articulate how Plaintiff's reported
3 activities demonstrated an exaggerated presentation. *Id.* Therefore, this-example
4 failed to support the ALJ's determination.

5 Third, the ALJ found that Plaintiff reported symptoms of both visual and
6 auditory hallucinations to Dr. Ruddell, but did not report these symptoms to other
7 providers. Tr. 21. In the April of 2014 evaluation, Plaintiff reported visual
8 hallucinations that "consist of seeing colors and shadows," and auditory
9 hallucinations that "consist of hearing sounds. Occasionally she hears words, like
10 her name." Tr. 379. In the February of 2016 evaluation, she reported visual
11 hallucinations that "consist of seeing lights because of eye surgery/eye condition,"
12 and audio hallucinations that "consist of hearing voices. 'They remind me of
13 things.'" Tr. 434. Nowhere else in the record does Plaintiff report hallucinations.
14 Furthermore, between the two evaluations, her reported hallucinations are
15 inconsistent.

16 Fourth, the ALJ found that Plaintiff's "treating physician described frailty
17 and helplessness as significant factors in the claimant's complaints, and indicated
18 that she was not as limited as she subjectively believed." Tr. 21. Dr. Sobolewski
19 stated that "Overall intensity and frequency of services are driven by '[t]he
20 patient's overall frailty,' and that "[a]ssociated signs and symptoms include
21 helplessness, anxiety and depressed mood." Tr. 495. Therefore, the treating
22 physician recognized Plaintiff's potential for exaggerating her symptoms. This
23 supports the ALJ's finding that Plaintiff's presentations to Dr. Ruddell do not
24 accurately represent her mental functioning.

25 Here, three out of the four reasons the ALJ provided support his conclusion
26 that Plaintiff's presentation to Dr. Ruddell was not an accurate representation of
27 her functional abilities. Therefore, the ALJ met the specific and legitimate
28 standard, and the Court will not disturb his determination.

1 **CONCLUSION**

2 Having reviewed the record and the ALJ's findings, the Court finds the
3 ALJ's decision is supported by substantial evidence and free of harmful legal error.

4 Accordingly, **IT IS ORDERED:**

5 1. Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment, **ECF No. 13**, is
6 **GRANTED.**

7 2. Plaintiff's Motion for Summary Judgment, **ECF No. 12**, is **DENIED.**

8 The District Court Executive is directed to file this Order and provide a copy
9 to counsel for Plaintiff and Defendant. **Judgment shall be entered for Defendant**
10 **and the file shall be CLOSED.**

11 DATED January 16, 2020.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "M", is positioned above the printed name of the judge.

JOHN T. RODGERS
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE